The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,196, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
including postage..... ,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
including postage..... ,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16 0
including postage..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
including postage..... ,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... ,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy, 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 15th FEBRUARY 1862. The A 1 Clipper Bark RATTLESNAKE, with excellent Cabin accommodation. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS HOBART & Co,
Agents for the Captain and Owners
Rattlesnake.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 13TH FEBRUARY.—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain Hutchinson, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons, and 350 H. P.,) Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests of Opium not in the ship on that date.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

13th February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of selling.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

13th February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK. The new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched on Sunday next the 16th February at 10 A. M. for Rutnagerry, Vingorla, Goa, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, and from thence to Bombay touching the intermediate Ports.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE,
Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th Feb., at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 13th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Ocean Glendower*, J. Robinson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the addition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of Cargo, per *Richard Cobden*, Captain C. O. Randall, from Liverpool, that the said ship is now ready to discharge her Cargo, and that all Goods for which boats are not provided by their Consignees when they come to hand will be landed by the undersigned, at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the owners and Captain,
of the *Richard Cobden*.

Bombay Green, 11th February 1862.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,—IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of Cargo per *Pride of the Ocean*, Captain Kyle, from London, that the said Ship is now ready to discharge her cargo, and that all goods for which boats are not provided by their Consignees when they come to hand will be landed by the undersigned at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.
Agents for the Owners & Capt. of the *Pride of the Ocean*.

Bombay Green, 12th Feb. 1862.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee: plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 6 annas.

The Thirteenth Annual Publication.

NOW ON SALE,

in one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 1050 pages.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
A LIST OF DECCAN SIRDARS.
A LIST OF AMEERS IN SIND.
THE ENGLISH TARIFF.
A LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.
ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Price—*Per copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit*

The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—*The Almanack can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for the last many years been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which make a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during the last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look upon it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and in every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

NOW READY,

In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 288 pages.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1862.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of Reference.

*** Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	,,	30
R. Hanney, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	,,	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	,,	30
F. Martin, Esq.	,,	30
R. Latham, Esq	,,	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	,,	30
Julius Achenbach, Esq.	,,	30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	,,	30
J. P. Cornforth, Esq.	,,	30
J. Tanner, Esq.	,,	30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	,,	30
R. Strong, Esq.	,,	30
J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	,,	30
H. John, Esq.	,,	30
John Campbell, Esq.	,,	30
Clement D. Leggett, Esq.	,,	30
W. Sim, Esq.	,,	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	,,	30
John Farrar, Esq.	,,	30
George Foggo, Esq	,,	30
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq	,,	30
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq..	,,	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
21st January 1862.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

Received by last Overland Mail.

Illustrated London News, Jan. 4	Rs.	0 10
——Times, Dec. 21 and 28, and Jan. 4	...	1 8
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 21, and 28, and Jan. 4	..	1 14
United Service Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28	.....	1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28	.....	1 4
The Engineer, Dec. 20, and 27, and Jan. 3	.....	1 14
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, Jan. 1	.....	0 8
The Æra, Dec. 22, and 29	.....	1 4
Punch, Jan. 4	.....	0 6
The Lancet, Jan. 4	.....	0 12
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 22, and 29, and Jan. 5	..	1 1½
Heerapath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28	...	1 4
Weekly Times, Dec. 22, and 29	.....	0 8
Evening Mail, Dec. 18, to Jan. 3	.....	2 0
Lloyds Weekly News, Dec. 22 and 29	.....	0 12
Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 1, 2, 3, and 4	.....	1 8
Bell's Life in London, Dec. 22 and 29	.....	1 4
Les Modes Parisiennes, Dec. 29	.....	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Re. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

BOMBAY THEATRE. GRAND ROAD.

Gentlemen Amateurs.—Under the patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley C. B., R. N. and Mrs. Wellesley.

MR. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Friday the 14th February 1862 in the Petite Comedy of "A Cozy Couple," the Comedietta of "Give a Dog a Bad name" and the Farce of "A Dead Shot."

All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to Mr. F. Bury at the Theatre with name and address accompanying. The Manager is compelled to adopt this method in order to keep the Boxes select.

Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit 1 Rupee.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the 13th February, No Performance.

TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at half-past 8 o'clock, will take place a Brilliant and Interesting Entertainment, consisting of Equestrian and Acrobatic Performances.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees	4
Unreserved Seats	,,	3
Amphitheatre	,,	2
Gallery	,,	1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

N. B.—All persons having claims on the director are requested to send them in on Saturday, to be paid on Monday between the hours of 11 and 2.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. Aitken, Bellasis Road.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE owner having no further use for them—A Serviceable BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE with SADDLE, BRIDLE and STABLE GEAR complete.

May be seen in the Fort by applying to "C. T. R.," Care of the Office of this Paper.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of lady's well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A VERY SUPERIOR MAIL PHAETON, built in England expressly to order, with a pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
Bombay, Marine Street, No. 2, 5th Feb. 1862.

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

6th February 1862.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	As.	14
¾ ,, ,,	Rs.	1 0 as.
1 ,, ,,	,,	1 2 ,,
1½ ,, ,,	,,	1 6 ,,

For lengths of over 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	As.	12
¾ ,, ,,	,,	14
1 ,, ,,	Rs.	1 0 as.
1½ ,, ,,	,,	1 4 ,,

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpoogly.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

Also.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

THE undersigned has a few shares (of Rupees 20 each with Rupees 10 paid up) to dispose of in the Telegraph to India Company, Limited, at par.

Annexed are the terms conceded to the Company by H. M. Government.

Early application is requested, and a remittance for the amount of Rupees 10 per share applied for, to be enclosed.

ANDREW HAY,

Bombay, 22nd January 1862.

Abstract of Terms.

1st.—That the cables, land-lines, instruments, stations, concessions, &c., belonging to the old Company shall be made over to the new Company, free from charge.

2nd.—That the new Company shall use their best endeavours to repair the line and to work it when completed, beginning with the line between Aden and Kurrachee; and to have possession so soon as two-thirds of the Capital is subscribed, and one-third paid up, and a suitable vessel despatched with not less than 200 miles of new cable on board.

3rd.—That the new Company shall be entitled to a clear dividend of the profits to 25 per cent. per annum on the money paid up; and the Government is to have the power to repurchase the line on repaying the capital expended, at the expiration of thirty years.

4th.—That any surplus profits shall be applied to reimburse the Government for the interest they have paid, and will have to pay, annually upon the original capital expended; after which any further profits which may accrue will be applied to the creation of a reserve fund.

5th.—The accounts of the Company will be audited at the Treasury half-yearly. After the restoration of the line, any outlay of capital to be subject to the approval of Government, but the Government is to have the right (subject to arbitration) of disallowing woking expenditure which they may consider excessive.

6th.—In the event of the failure of the Company to restore or maintain the line in working order, the Government are to have the power of taking it into their hands again, on repaying the capital actually expended by the new Company. Should the Government not exercise the right, the Company are to be at liberty to dispose of the property to reimburse their outlay; the balance, after defraying the actual expenditure to be handed over to the Government. Failure is to be defined to be the non-working of the line from end to end after reasonable allowance of time for restoration.

7th.—All differences between the Government and the Company to be decided by arbitration.

8th.—This arrangement presupposes the concurrence of the Shareholders of the old Company, in the terms proposed to them by Her Majesty's Government; any Parliamentary powers necessary to give effect to these arrangements are to be obtained by Her Majesty's Government.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due to us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
News Agents, Bombay.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. JAMES WRIGHT in our Firm ceased on the 31st July 1858. Mr. ROBERT McILWRAITH and Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN were admitted Partners in our Establishment on the 1st of August last.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feby. 1862.

BAND MASTER.

WANTED a situation as BAND MASTER by Mr. F. M. Wetzel of the late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, letters to be addressed to the care of Mr. Semler, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED.

BY A GENTLEMEN, who knows English and French, a situation as a Clerk in a Mercantile or Lawyer's Office. He writes a good hand. Apply to J. N., at this Office.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN FEMALE, desirous of proceeding to England, will be glad to attend on a Lady, or take charge of children by the Overland route. Apply to F. H. *Gazette* Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just received.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With various Tables and Information. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.

ADCOCK'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With Tables, Treatises, &c. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Pandoorung Narroonjee and his son Gunputrao Pandoorungjee respectively of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants have agreed to mortgage their dwelling house No. 8 situate in Navavadee street without the Fort and bounded on the North by a house of Pandoorung Soonderjee; on the South by a house of Narayen Ramchunderjee; on the East by a passage of Navavadee cort; and on the West by a vacant piece of Ground belonging to Dinnanath Luxumonjee. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage inheritance or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to Mr. Babajee Cassinathjee at the office of Messrs. Babajee Gunputrao & Co. Merchants in the Moroba Popujee's Lane on the Kalkadavee Road without the Fort; otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claims there may be.—Dated this 10th day of February 1862.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored this establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen giving their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Send-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.

By Martin Haug, Dr. Phil.,

Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume, 8vo. cloth.

Price Seven Rupees per Copy.

Contents.

I.—History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.

II.—Outlines of a Grammar of the Zend Language.

III.—The Zend-Avesta and its Contents (with Translations of some important pieces.)

IV.—The Zoroastrian Religion as to its origin and development.

*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICES, Beautiful bound in Morocco Antique, with Gilded rims, clasp, and ornamental reversal cover. This Frontispiece is richly illuminated and also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening lessons are *prefaced by a richly Illuminated Frontispiece*. The volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco case with locket, and lined with white silk. Price Net Cash, Rs. Twelve (12 Rs.) each.

N. B.—Only 10 of the above left unsold.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart, Row, Fort, Bombay, Feb. 1.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN LONDON,

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.

Capital, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)

Deputy Chairman —Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)

Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)

Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)

Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)

Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)

Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)

Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)

Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)

Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)

John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.

George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)

John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)

Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)

Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)

George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.

George Henry Whiting.

Sub-Manager.

William James Hayes.

The Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

TEAK TIMBER FOR SALE.

A FEW LOGS, of large and small girth, with close grain and well seasoned, recently imported from Sudasivegur. Apply to

No. 2, Bell Lane. C. B. KNIPE.

CHERRY BRANDY AND CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each. For sale, at Rupees 18 per Case. Apply at the Godowns of Edward Bates & Co.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st FEBRUARY NEXT.—THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE on the verge of the Esplanade, next to the Small Cause Court. Apply at the Premises.

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES AND SOME GODOWNS are to be let in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co., Commission and General Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c., No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.

FOR THE SRASON.—A large and well situated BUNGALOW well known by the name of "Red Castle," at Mahableshwar, with Out-houses, &c., furnished with the best accommodations and thoroughly repaired. For rent apply to Cowasjee Shapoorjee, House Agent at Mahableshwar, or to Juwerchund Atmaram, Kaka Pareck in the Fort.

STABLING.

FOR four Horses and one Gharee, in the Fort, in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & CO., Rampart Row, beg to call the attention of all lovers of good Music, to their superior stock of Harmoniums, the large consignment received per Ship *Windsor Castle* has met with unqualified praise—some of the Instruments are of a novel construction and seldom imported to this country. Their prices range between Rs. 150 and 1200 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

JUST RECEIVED PER "CLEADON."

LADIES AND Childrens New Patent Eyeleted Skeleton Skirts of all sizes, Ladies China Crape Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.
(next door to Henderson & Co.) Medow Street.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 14 Horse power, high pressure complete with all connections. Also, A STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse power, horizontal. May be seen on application to

MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co.

Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 C

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 13th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	100.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	15½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	9¾
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3 Discount.
Comp. Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chorka Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 750 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 130 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	90
,, Loan 1842-43	90
,, Loan 1854-55	90
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101½ to 101¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 5s. 0d.	
(Seeds) .....£2 2s. 6d.	
To London (Cotton).....£3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds).....£2 10s. 0d.	
To Rice Ports.....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China.....Rs. 10 per candy.	
To Clyde.....£3 5s. 0d.	

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
Old Broach, and Surat, ...	None.
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 170 to 175
Comawuttee	,, 170 to 175
Oompta, ...	,, 174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	,, 235 to 236
New Bassen, and Nuggur	,, 190 to 192
Kh andeish.....	,, 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 196 to 197
Dholleras ..... (Do.)	,, 181 to 182
Comawuttee .....(March and April).....	,, 179 to 180
Vanvole ..... (Do.).....	,, 168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned, (May).....	,, 236 to 237
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....as Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..	,, 8-8 to 8-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 24 to 25
	,, 33 to 34

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of yesterday.)

THE Import market continues inactive in consequence of the want of legitimate demand from the interior. Holders of Piece Goods, however, have displayed increased firmness owing to advices from England, and dealers have to some extent evinced inclination to meet the demands of the importers and to make purchases of light fabrics, but this has not tended in any way to influence the prices in the market, inasmuch as there is still a most marked and unaccountable absence of demand from the distant marts.

The Export market maintains an active tone, owing to the settlement of affairs between England and America, and extensive business has been transacted in Cotton at considerably advanced rates.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—During the past fortnight a moderate business has been done in Grey Goods. Holders are more firm and dealers are beginning to meet their demands though with caution. Grey Shirtings 40 inch of light make up to 6 lbs. have slightly improved in enquiry and value; for 7 lbs. the enquiry is feeble; 8 to 10 lbs. Cloth has experienced little or no alteration in value; 40 inch Cloth of light make is in limited request but slightly improved in value; rates for other fabrics remain unaltered, 50 and 54 inch Cloth are in limited request and value generally remains as before. Grey Long Cloths are rather dull, prices remain nominally as before. Grey Domestics are dull of sale and the quotation is less steady. Grey Twist and Grey Cambrics remain unchanged. Grey Printers are also without change. Grey Tea Cloth has met with moderate enquiry. Grey Madapollams are dull of sale, though maintaining their previous value. Grey Jaconnets of lower qualities are in limited request; others are very dull. Grey Mulls in slight enquiry at previous value.

Bleached Goods of all descriptions remain unaltered in stock and value. Lappets are in better request but importers are asking higher values than dealers are willing to pay. Dhoties and colored Lappets are dull. Books have also a slight enquiry. Colored Goods and prints continue in a depressed state. Of Turkey Red Goods, plain fabrics command good attention.

YARNS.—The market both for Mull and Water Twist has been quiet; the demand being in abeyance. Holders, however, are firm and the prices shew little or no decline. Turkey Red Yarn continues in active request and favorite Dyes can be placed at favorable prices. Orange and Green Yarns are rather dull. Sales are :—

10	Bales	Water Twist	No. 20	..... at As.	8 9/16
11	,,	Do.	,, 30	..... ,,	11½
20	,,	Do.	,, 30	..... ,,	11½
10	,,	Do.	,, 40	..... ,,	14½
10	,,	Do.	,, 40	..... ,,	15¼
10	,,	Do.	,, 50	..... ,,	16½
10	,,	Do.	,, 50	..... ,,	16¾
5	,,	Do.	,, 60	..... ,,	19
10	,,	Do.	,, 60	..... ,,	18½
10	,,	Mule Twist	,, 20	..... ,,	8
37	,,	Do.	,, 20	..... ,,	7¼
10	,,	Do.	,, 20	..... ,,	8
5	,,	Do.	,, 20	..... ,,	8
20	,,	Do.	,, 40	..... ,,	10¼
8	,,	Do.	,, 40	..... ,,	10 5/16
10	,,	Do.	,, 50	..... ,,	10¾
25	,,	Do.	,, 50	..... ,,	11
5	,,	Do.	,, 50	..... ,,	10¾
5	,,	Do.	,, 60	..... ,,	12¼
60	,,	Red Twist	,, 40 to 50	... ,,	28
20	,,	Mock Water	,, 30	..... ,,	10 7/16
17	,,	Do.	,, 30	..... ,,	10¼

METALS.—The demand for Copper has become weaker of late and prices have receded. Of the Iron market the chief feature has been an active demand for Hoops and Sheets at a slight rising value; Nail Rods have likewise improved in value, for English bars the enquiry is still very limited. Favorite marks of tubs, however have been sold at our quotations. Spelter remains dull. Tin-plates are slightly enquired for at our quotations. Quicksilver has declined in value. Lead remains unchanged. Sales are :—

600	Cwt.	Copper Braziers	at Rs. 60 12	0 p. cwt.
700	,,	Do.	,, 59 12	0
500	,,	Do. and Sheathing ...	,, 60 4	0
250	,,	Yellow Metal Bratier ...	,, 59 0	0
1000	Bundles	Rod Nail Round	,, 42 2	0 p. cdy.
2000	,,	Rod Nail Square	,, 33 0	0
1000	,,	Do. (to arrive)	,, 32 6	0
475	Cwt.	Sheet Iron (to arrive)	,, 6 7	0
1000	Bundles	Do. (to arrive)	,, 6 7	0
350	,,	Iron Hoop (to arrive) ...	,, 6 7	0
1100	,,	Do. (ready)	,, 5 12	0
1000	,,	Do. (to arrive)	,, 6 7	0
111	Candy	English Iron.....	,, 29 0	0
1000	Tubs	Steel.....	,, 10 8	0
500	,,	.....	,, 10 8	0
400	Cwt.	Spelter	,, 10 2	0
20	Boxes	Tin Plates	,, 13 0	0

COALS.—The market continues dull; prices are unaltered.

COCHINEAL still remains unimproved in value and stock.

SAFFRON is enquired for at a reduction in value.

THREADS are dull.

UMBRELLAS are also in the same state.

BEER in moderate demand at our quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market during the fortnight has continued in an excited state and a very extensive business has been done at considerably advanced prices. There is much demand for new cotton and stocks are too moderate to meet the increasing enquiry. Old Cotton is not much sought after. Since the last week prices have fluctuated a little owing to recent contradictory telegrams from Liverpool via Alexandria, but the feeling appears to be in favour of the telegrams quoting Cotton up. Speculation is very brisk and prices have fluctuated very much. Sales reported are :—

Candies.				per Candy.
200	Sawginned	... at Rs.	219	
100	Do.	.....	237	deliverable in April.
500	New Sawginned	...	235	do. May.
200	Do.	...	240	do. Mar. & April.
20	Oie	Do.	238½	ready.
100	New Comerawatty...		179	
100	Do.	...	173	to 176 deliverable in April.
100	Do.	...	180	ready.
150	New Comerawatty...		183	ready.
100	Do.	...	182	do.
50	Do.	...	181	do.
425	Do.	...	180	deliverable in April.
1800	Do.	...	185	do.
100	Do.	...	190½	ready.
750	Do.	...	185	deliverable in May.
100	Do.	...	193	ready.
750	Do.	...	185	deliverable in May.
750	Do.	...	188½	do. April.
300	Do.	...	193½	ready.
750	Do.	...	185	deliverable in April & May.
50	Do.	...	190	ready.
150	Do.	...	192	do.
250	Do.	...	195	do.
100	Do.	...	197	do.
100	Do.	...	198	do.
50	New Akote.....		200	do.
50	Do.	.....	192	do.
50	Compta	.....	163	
250	Do.	.....	165½	ready.
100	Do.	.....	165	do.
50	Old Compta	.....	178	selection.
500	Do.	.....	178	ready.
350	Do.	.....	175	do.
500	New Akote.....		176½	deliverable in April.
500	Ingle Ghat		188½	do. do.
250	New Broach		193	do. do.
250	Do.		192	do. May.
1500	Do.		195	do. do.
1000	Do.		197 to 198	do. do.
1450	Do.		200	do. April.
1000	Do.		204	do. Mar. & April.
250	Do.		201	do. April.
250	Do.		201	do. do. & May.
250	Do.		202	do. April.
150	Do.		195	do. do.
250	New Dholleraih		186½	to 187 do. do.
1250	Do.		185	deliverable in May.
125	Do.		170	ready.
500	Do.		186	deliverable in May.
2000	Do.		185	do.
800	Do.		185	to 187 do.
500	Do.		185	to 185 do.
400	Do.		185½	do.
1000	Do.		189	deliverable in April.
700	Do.		187½	do. do.
200	Do.		186	do. May.
1000	Do.		193	do. April.
50	Do.		178	without selection.
500	Do.		187	deliverable in April & May.
3600	Do.		190	do.
250	Old Dholleraih		178	ready.
250	New Dholleraih		187	deliverable in May.
200	Do.		186½	do. April & May.
145	New Kutch		178	do. April.
200	Verawall		172½	do. March.
250	Do.		166	do. April.
300	Do.		168	do. Mar. & April.
50	New Verawuil		172	do. do.
100	Porachee		171	do. do.

WOOL.—The demand is not quite so active; the market remains without any change of importance.

OILSEEDS.—A limited business has been done in Linseed at Rs. 5-8 as, to Rs. 5-9 as. For Rapeseed the demand is very limited, a small sale has been effected at Rs. 6-10½as. which is about the previous rate. There is nothing doing in Sesame seed and prices are nominally at Rs. 35.

5000 Cwts. Linseed, deliverable in April ..... at Rs. 5 9 0 p. cwt.
325 ,, Malabar Coffee ..... ,, 9 9 0

COFFEE.—Mocha is still out of stock. Malabar can be had at Rs. 9½ to 10.

PEPPER.—No transactions are reported, and prices remain unchanged.

SALTPETRE.—The demand is less active but prices are firmer.

MADDERROOT.—Only Muscat offering for sale at Rs. 4 to 5.

OPIUM.—Our Market continues well supported in prospect of encouraging advices looked for from China and in the absence of any very heavy arrivals from the interior. Business done is of a legitimate character, speculation having completely died out for the present to all appearances. So far however as the Government is concerned, it has reason to deprecate the absence of this usual element in our drug market, as it involves a considerable deficit in the proceeds of the Bengal Opium sales, the outturns of the last four, throwing the calculations of our Finance Minister, out of reckoning by some hundreds of thousands. Speaking however of Malwa, we may add that two steamers have left within the past fortnight with about 1450 chests and two more are to follow within the present week with about 1550 more, which will leave us light in Stocks. Present rates are Rs. 1505 to 1510.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market continues easy; the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay remain unaltered.

The market for Government Securities has improved considerably with an active demand and closes at the following quotations :—Fours, 90; Fives, 101¼; Fives-and-a-half, 108.

EXCHANGE.—Exchange on England has improved and a fair business has been transacted by some of the banks for 6 months' sight Drafts at 2s. 0¾d. Document Bills have been sold at from 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d., and Credit Bills at 2s. 0¾d. The rate on Calcutta for Bills at 51 days' date is 99, and for Bills on demand 99⅜ to par.

On China for Bills at 60 days' sight Rs. 213 to 213½ per 100 dollars.

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, Feb. 3.)
Corrected up to 4 P. M., Saturday, 1st Feb., 1862.

The Bombay mail, with letters and papers up to the 18th of December, arrived here on the 27th ultimo; and the Bombay telegram, with further news up to the 3rd of January, was published on the 28th ultimo. The steamer *Simla*, with the mails of the 20th of December, is now in the river.

THE IMPORT MARKET has an improving tendency, but the amount of business as yet transacted has not been large.

PIECE GOODS MARKET.—This market is still quiet, owing to doubtful news from Home. Supplies light, and holders unwilling to accept prices offered.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The speculation in government stocks to which we have previously referred, has been maintained chiefly, however, by native dealers and jobbers. We hear of no purchases for investment, except a report that the Bank of Bengal has been in the market, we suppose for that purpose, as prices are entirely maintained by the facility with which loans are obtained at the banks and elsewhere. Any change in the money market must produce a fall.

MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money has been rather more active than for some time past, but as the supply still continues large and seeking investment, rates remain without alteration.

EXCHANGE.—Since the receipt of the telegram announcing that peace would probably be maintained with America, there have been more document bills offered in the market, and rates have gone up to 2-1. Bank bills and London credits have, however, been held at about previous rates, say 2-0 9/16 to 2-0¾ for the former, and 2-0⅝ to 2-0¾ for the latter. The amount of business transacted for the mail has, however, been limited. On France the rates current are 2-0⅛ to 2-1 for 3 and 6 months' sight bills payable in London, and 2-60 for 30 days' sight payable in France. The rate on China is nominally 213 for 60 days' sight. On Mauritius sales have been made at 52 to 52½ for 30 and 60 days' sight.

FREIGHTS.—The market for England has been most unaccountably dull and sluggish, and rates have declined 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton, with a still downward tendency, but without any real reason, for the amount of available tonnage in port is, comparatively, nothing for the requirements. It may be that exporters have been keeping out of the market, awaiting the solusion of the American question, anticipating, in the event of pacific results, that the American tonnage, which has been accumulating, would be forced on the market, thereby having a depreciating effect. This is, however, not our opinion, as we fully expect to see most of the American ships now in port loaded on American account. The following have been the charters effected since the last mail. *Ganges*, 840, for conveyance of coolies to Granada at £15 to £16 a head, has engaged rice, giving shippers the option of Granada, Trinidad, Demerara, or Jamaica, at £2-15 to £3, £3-2-6, and 3-5; *Laurence* (F.) 384, to load hence to Bassein and thence for a French port on the Continent, at 150 fr. per ton for the round; *Storm Cloud*, 788, to load a general cargo for London at £3-15 per ton all round; *Sir Hugh Rose*, 899, (late *Moses Davenport*) to load a cargo of rice for Colombo at Rs. 1-5 per bag; *Agamemnon*, for conveyance of invalids and men in health to England at £30, £25-10, and £23 a head; *Jane Willis*, 666, to load a full cargo for Hamburgh at £4-2 per ton, and £5 for cask goods; *Queen of the Clyde*, 1090, (from Australia) to load a rice cargo, if from Akyab £4-5 per ton, and if from Bassein or Rangoon, £4-7-6 per ton—open charter; *Miriam*, 938, to load a rice cargo from Rangoon for Liverpool, at £3-17-6 per ton; ship to have benefit of freight down to Rangoon; *Sardinia*, 969, (to arrive at Galle,) to load from Akyab, Rangoon, or Bassein (one port) for Liverpool, at £4 per ton; *Kurrachee*, 719, to hold a full cargo for Clyde at £3-10 saltpetre, and £3-5 jute: *Manlius* (A.) 780, to load a cargo of grain for Mauritius, at Rs. 1-14 a bag; *Mercia*, 640 to load a general cargo for Bremen at £4-5 per ton.

INDIGO.—Up to date about 48,500 mds. have found buyers. During the week the biddings have generally been rather more spirited, but we have no change to quote in the rates as compared to the London October sale. The French orders are now nearly all executed and we expect that full 5,000 mds. will be sent to that country.

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
KURRACHEE, *8th February* 1862.

The London Mail of the 18th December, owing to an accident to the Marseilles steamer, only reached us on the 25th ultimo; and on the 29th idem we received the usual telegraphic summary in advance of the regular mail of the 3rd January, conveying intelligence of the amicable settlement of our difficulties with America, which has since been confirmed by later telegraphic news.

The contract for the conveyance of H. M.'s Mails between Bombay and Kurrachee, and vice versa, has been taken by the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company; and the first of their steamers, the *Governor Higginson*, a fine vessel of 600 tons register, arrived here on the 1st instant, making the passage from Bombay under very great disadvantages in sixty-three hours. We have no doubt we shall now receive our Mails more regularly than we have hitherto done.

In our *Export* market there has been greater activity since the receipt of the telegram above referred to, and Cotton has recovered the decline noticed in our last Circular. The market for Oil Seeds remains firm at about previous quotations. In our *Import* market there has been a better enquiry for Manchester manufactures, and owing to the firmness of holders, former prices have been realised in most instances.

IMPORTS.

For Grey Goods there has recently been a fair enquiry, and Dealers have shown more disposition to meet the views of Importers, the advices received from Bombay being considered more favorable. Bleached Goods are in good demand, particularly Tanjibs and the finer makes of Shirtings.

GREY GOODS.—*Shirtings* maintain their value—transactions are reported in 6¼ lbs. 40 in. at Rupees 4: 14: 0, 8¼ lbs. at Rupees 6: 2: 0, and 50 in. 9 lbs. at Rupees 6; 4: 0.

Longcloths are difficult of sale, and stocks are considerable.

Domestics up to 18 lbs. are readily saleable at 11 annas per lb.

T Cloths are in moderate request. 4 lbs. blue end have been sold at Rupees 2: 11: 6, 5 lbs. at Rupees 3: 6: 0, and 6 lbs. at Rupees 3: 15: 0.

Printers.—There is some enquiry for Printers. Rupees 2: 12: 0 are offered for 3¾ lbs., but we do not hear of any business having been done.

Madapollams.—Dealers are offering Rupees 1: 10: 0 for 2 lbs., Rupees 2: 2: 6 for 3 lbs., and Rupees 2: 5: 0 for 3½ lbs. A parcel of 3 lbs. has changed hands at our quotation.

Jacconets are quite out of demand, but as the warm season is now commencing, some enquiry may shortly be looked for.

Dorias and *Mulls.*—Neglected.

WHITE GOODS.—Medium to fine makes of Shirtings are in request, but there are no stocks in first hands. Tanjibs are wanted at Rupees 2 to 2: 4 according to quality.

COLOURED GOODS.—Print suitable for Pathans are wanted, and would realize good prices.

FANCY GOODS are almost unsaleable.

COTTON YARN.—Is saleable at Bombay currencies.

METALS.—The market is inactive. A small lot of *Copper Sheets* is reported to have been sold at Rupees 62 per cwt. *Spelter*—Stocks being large, we have to notice a slight reduction in the value of this article, which is now worth Rupees 11 per cwt. For *Iron* there is at present very little demand. We quote English Bar Rupees 6: 6: 0, and Swedish Rupees 8 per cwt.

EXPORTS.

OIL SEEDS.—In Brown Ferozepore Rapeseed, no transactions have been reported during the month, on the spot there is about 1500 candies offering at Rs. 27 to 28 per candy, being principally seed rejected on account of inferior quality and admixture of dust. The new crop of Larkhana and Somneance Rapeseed may be expected to arrive in about two months. Linseed scarce, nominal price Rupees 27 per candy. A considerable business has been done in Gingelly Seed. Upwards of 2000 candies of white have changed hands at Rupees 35 to 36: 8 for immediate delivery. No transactions for forward delivery have transpired. Arrivals of new black Gingelly seed are expected before the expiration of the current month.

GRAIN.—Gram and Wheat continue dull, and stocks are accumulating. The former is only in demand for local consumption at Rupees 23 to 23: 8 per candy.

COTTON.—During the last ten days considerable purchases have been made at Rupees 153½ to Rupees 161½ per maund for new Sind and Ferozepore. A parcel of 2000 maunds of new Marwarree Cotton has changed hands at Rupees 161½ for delivery within two months. Supplies are being sent to Bombay on Native account.

WOOL.—There is less activity in the market. A few lots of Khandahar, of fair quality, have been taken at Rupees 21 to 21½ per maund. Shah, Ferozepore and other descriptions are out of demand for direct shipment.

SALTPETRE.—In consequence of Government having prohibited the export to Bombay, there are considerable stocks in the Bazaar. About 500 bags Mooltan unrefined have been taken at Rupees 9 per bag of 164lbs. Sind is offered at Rupees 6 to 8 per bag.

OIL.—Stocks are considerable, and prices lower. We quote Rape and Gingelly Rupees 11 to 11½ per maund of 82 lbs.

INDIGO.—There has been less enquiry for Indigo during the month, and only trifling transactions are reported at Rupees 58 to 60 per maund for Mooltan, which we now quote at Rupees 55 to 60, and Sind at Rupees 40 to 55 with heavy stocks.

HIDES—are being shipped to Bombay large'y. Purchases have been effected of Buffalo at Rupees 44, and Cow at Rupees 22 per corge, and Goat Skins at Rupees 26 to 27 per 100.

DATES.—There is a large stock offering at Rupees 1: 14: 0 per maund.

MENJEET.—A few small parcels of Muscat are offering at Rupees 12½ to 16.

TONNAGE.

In consequence of the excitement in the Bombay market, ships are holding out for higher rates than can yet be obtained. The only charters completed since the date of our last Circular are the *Rob Roy* to load at Bombay at £3 10s. per ton for London, and the *Broomielaw* to load at the same port for Glasgow at £3 5s. The quotations for London are nominally 55s. for Seeds, and £3 for Cotton. The American ships *Time* and *Maid of the Seas* proceed to Bombay in ballast. The *Balaclava* and *Sea Flower* were chartered in England to load from Bombay and the Rice Ports respectively, leaving only the *Swithamley* and the *Velocity* disengaged.

EXCHANGE.

Some little business has been done for this mail at a slight advance on previous rates; the great scarcity of money in the market has, however, been prejudicial to very large transactions. The following are the current prices :—

Bank Bills.....	2 0⅞ to 2 0⅞	at 6 months sight.
Credits.....	2 0⅞ to 2 1	
Documents	2 0⅞ to 2 1½	

COCHIN MARKET.

(From the Cochin Courier, Feb. 1.)

Our Oil market is without any material change. Rs. 97 has been paid for small lots with immediate delivery, but the supply is still very limited. That the crop of nuts may have been small, we admit, and coupled with the large export of Copperah, has had no doubt a considerable effect upon our market for Oil, and we are under the impression from all we can gather, that the article is being held back, with the idea of forcing prices still higher and we think a drop of a few Rupees per Candy would see a large quantity brought upon the market, so as to take advantage of present high rates. This is the season, during which the heaviest crop of nuts is picked, and with such splendid weather for drying the Copperah, there ought not to be such a short coming.

In other produce we have no particular alteration to notice, small parcels of Coir Yarn are coming in, prices being ruled entirely by the quality, of first sort there is very little offering.

FREIGHTS.—A correct quotation can hardly be given, there being no open tonnage in harbour. The last paid was £3. 15 for measurement.

From Tinnevelly, we have advices to 25th ult., at which time the price of Cotton was quite nominal, and there did not appear to be any orders for old crop in the market, even supposing such to have existed, it was doubtful if they could be delivered.

Deliveries were small, and there were then outstanding about 3000 Candies to come in of old crop.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	,,	1	10	0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	2	0	0 ,,
Madras, sight	,,	1	4	0 ,,
3 days' sight ...	,,	1	6	0 ,,
16 days' sight	,,	1	12	0 ,,
Colombo, sight..... 3 days' sight 16 days' sight	Nominal.			

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months..... 3 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto at 4 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 25th January 1861. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 1s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are now granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturday ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HAYCOCK,
Bombay, 14th January 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 11	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Cottier	Hongkong 29 Dec.
12	Governor Higginson (s)	Grey	Kurrachee 9 Feb.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 11 Feb.
	Nassarool Hamed	Nacoda	Cochin 28 Jan.
	Faize Allum	Robinson	Singapore 5 Jan.
	Telegraph (s)	Kidder.....	Surat 11 Feb.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 11 Feb.
	Surge	Nacoda	Calcutta 11 Jan.
	Futtal Kurrim	Nacoda	Calcutta 13 Jan.
	Walso Ken	Bulman	Sunderland 21 Aug

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 12	Euphemus	Sheppard.....	Mauritius.
	Queen of the North...	Hatchrick	Liverpool.
	Southern Cross.....	Bristow	Coast.
	Hamido Bux	Nacoda	Coast.
	Cassibelanus	Scott	London.
	Lowjee Family (s)...	Billson.....	Surat.
	Jeddo (s).....	Browne	Aden & Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Colonel Aldworth; Lieut. Colonel Stokes; Lieut. Johns; Lieut. Grylls; Mr. A. Steward; Mr. H. Stone; Mr. A. Brinckman; Mr. A. Grey, C. S.; and 58 natives.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Boulton, two second class and 89 natives.

Per ship *Faize Allum*, from Singapore.—Mrs. and Miss Robinson; and 9 natives.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Several natives.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Several natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Euphemus*, to Mauritius.—299 emigrants.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, to Surat.—57 natives

Commenced Loading.

The B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 12th February 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—500 bags Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Grey and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Minerva.—600 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 236 bags Linseed, 354 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

Seafield.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., D. H. Cama

Vernon.—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Kesso Waga.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—2 cases Oilmanstores, Rustomjee Pestonjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Juddoo Ragowjee; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Mahomed Natha.

Herald.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Kessow Waga; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Gimesh Trecum; 15 bundles Hemp, 16 cwt., Ruttonsey Ludha.

Egeria.—105 bales Cotton, 357¼ cwt., Champsey Sewjee; 15½ bales Cotton, 54 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee.

Mornington.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz; 18 bales Wool, Somoomul Desraz; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Bosphorus.—45 bales Cotton, 157 cwt., Nensey Damjee; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manock

ward for service performed, to dispose of them. The Hydrabad and Gwalior Dewans, Rajah Dinker Rao and Deo Narain Sing, thought that they should be allowed to do so, and that Government would be defeating its own object by attaching any condition to a gift of that nature; but the Maharajah of Puttiala opined that such estates should be handed down to posterity as memorials of the services which merited them. The Viceroy concurred with the Maharajah, but suggested that as the occasion was that of the first reading of the Bill, it might be as well to defer its discussion to another opportunity. The two non-official European Members have not yet opened their lips, but as an individual under the revivifying pseudonym of 'Tea leaves' has reminded them through the columns of the *Englishman* that they were not expected to sit there quite as dummies, it is to be hoped that they will presently awake to a conviction that something is required of them.

The Bengal Council sat for the first time on Saturday, the 1st instant, apparently however, merely for the purpose of being inaugurated, as, with the exception of allusions by several of the official Members to their intention to introduce sundry Bills, no business was done. It consists of four official, four non-official and three Native gentlemen. The 'Indian Reformer' bye-the-bye (a Native paper so styled) has been drawing comparisons on this head between our Local Council and yours, decidedly unfavourable—according to his view—to the former. But you may be inclined to differ from him when you learn his reason, which is that, whereas in the Bombay Council there is only one European to five natives, in the Bengal one there are, besides the four official members, four non-official Europeans to only three natives. After saying that "which to plead the interests of 40,000,000 of Her Majesty's Hindu and Mahomedan subjects in Bengal only three gentlemen have been appointed, there are no less than four persons to administer the cause of a few thousands of Anglo-Saxon adventurers" (!) * * * he asks "why should pettifoggers in law (represented by the Advocate General and the leading Barrister at the Calcutta Bar, bye the bye), shop keepers and Indigo-brokers be preferred to the landed aristocracy and gentry of the country? Is colour still reckoned a crime? Are European middlemen to be preferred to princely Zemindars; Cossitollah shopkeepers to Rajas and Maharajas?" While in regard to the Bombay Council, after expressing his approval of the more correct proportion in which the races are there represented, he gives "all honour to Sir George Clerk for his fearless determination to do justice and for his noble impartiality." I give you the above as a specimen of the pitch to which we have educated young Bengal.

It is reported that Lord Canning intends to hold his farewell Durbar very shortly, and that Lord Elgin will be here in time to hold his on the 25th of the current month. The first Maharajah of Cooch Behar, I hear, intends to visit Calcutta to welcome the coming, speed the parting, Viceroy. You have no doubt noticed the report that a younger brother of the Nana Sahib had been seized by the Maharajah and delivered up to us with great affectation of loyalty; but it seems to be believed that he is harbouring many other rebels in his territory. It is even reported that the Nana himself is there, but as this personage would seem to be ubiquitous, inasmuch as he is reported to have been caught in your neighborhood also, I do not place much confidence in the rumour.

We seem to be fast drifting into another of those costly and troublesome border wars. The Bhootanese have of late been committing such outrageous depredations in our territory that Lord Canning, despite his annexation policy, has been compelled to confiscate one of their estates on the banks of the Teesta to bring them to reason. They do not however seem at all inclined to submit to this quietly and according to the last accounts were assembling a body of men to retake it and attack the hill station of Darjeeling. This if true will of course necessitate the despatch of an expedition against them such as was sent against Sikhim last year. I hope it may be as successful. I do not think we have come into collision with the Bhootanese since 1774, when we took some Doars from them in Assam. Bye-the-bye I hear that taking warning by the late disturbances in Assam, Government is going to send another Regiment there and to depute a Brigadier to the command of the whole of the Military in the province.

Saturday's *Gazette* contained the scheme for the amalgamation of the Burmese Provinces under a Chief Commissioner. Hitherto Arracan has been under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Pegu and the Tenasserim Provinces have been under separate Commissioners, subordinate only to the Government of India. By the new scheme Arracan is withdrawn from the control of Bengal, and will, as well as the other two Divisions, be under an officer to be styled the Chief Commissioner of the Burmese Provinces, whose Head Quarters will be at Rangoon. The Chief Commissioner will also be the Political Agent of Government in its relations with the Court of Ava. Colonel Phayre is to be the first Chief Commissioner, and this, considering the long experience he has had of the Burmese, is perhaps the best selection which could have been made. Not so however that of Major Sparks, who is to be Commissioner of Pegu. This Officer has contrived to get himself more generally disliked than any any other man in Rangoon. He was, moreover, when Deputy Commissioner of that station, suspended from his appointment for the loose way in which he conducted his Treasury duties; having allowed one of his native subordinates to walk off with a lac and seventy five thousand rupees. I suppose Government considered that by virtue of his having already served in a political capacity in the Province, he had established a claim to some of the good things to which the amalgamation gave birth: they certainly cannot have selected him for any peculiar talent he has shown, unless it be that of getting himself disliked and making a bosh of his official duties. The Chief Commissioner is to get 50,000 and his Secretary 9,600 rupees a year. Each of the three Commissioners will get 30,000 rupees a year. Judicial Courts to be presided over by Barristers are to be established at Rangoon and Moulmein, and these latter are to have the power of Recorders.

The subject of Coolie Emigration has been much agitated here lately; and the Landholders and Commercial Associations have addressed Government complaining that the large extent to which it is carried on produces a scarcity of labour, which as the country becomes more thickly settled by Europeans, as it in all probability will under the new Waste Land Rules, will be felt most severely. They very justly say that it would appear from the encouragement afforded to emigration, that an impression prevailed in the Government that India was over populated, whereas the contrary is the fact; and they instance the extreme difficulty found in procuring labour for the tea plantations in Sylhet, Cachar and Assam as a proof. They particularly complain of the permission recently afforded to the French to attract labour to their colonies; but it is to be feared that now this has once been granted it cannot well be withdrawn.

Matters still look very bad in the Indigo Districts: the ryots are persistent in the refusal to pay rents, and Mr. John Peter Grant shews no symptom of complying with the Governor General's request, that he would depute fresh Special Commissioners to *act* in, this time, and not only to *report* upon, those districts. The apprehension of war with America has had a very depressing effect upon mercantile affairs, but no doubt now the report that Messrs. Slidell and Mason are to be given up, is confirmed, they will soon show signs of revival. In the meantime you can rest from your fears of being bombarded by the *Minnesota*.

Local News.

EXAMINATION OF PLEADERS.—At the late examination at the Suddur Adawlut there were eighty-seven candidates for the office of Pleader; out of that number forty-one passed.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a man, an European, was observed floating on the water in the harbour, on Tuesday morning last; on being taken out, and examined, no marks of violence appearing thereon, and no person being able to identify it, the Police were ordered to bury it at once.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The eighth Lecture of Dr. R. Haines, on Chemistry, in connection with the Institution, will be delivered in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Members and the public who have subscribed to the both courses of Lectures on Botany and Chemistry, are requested to attend.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Dr. Johnstone, who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

The Managing Committee will submit a proposition for the sale of a portion of the Novels belonging to the Society. Also a proposition for the appropriation of the balance of the Kennedy Medal Fund for new Book-Cases.

Original Communication.—On the Soumali Olibanum trees, *Luban Maitee Mohr Add* and *Mohr Madow*, and on the Olibanum tree of Arabia. By the *Officiating Secretary*.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 5th instant, Minutes of the Commissioners were read, regarding the Price Current and other matters, connected with Markets and Butchers.

It was resolved that two Portuguese clerks be allowed to the Inspector of slaughter houses to give tickets to servants applying to them as to the quality, quantity, and price paid for meat purchased by them upon payment by the purchaser of a fee of three pice per ticket to the Inspector, and that the Inspector be ordered to make this information generally known by advertisement and placard.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

11th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	H.	M.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	22	45	P.	16	N. W. P.	
		Min.	14	4	P.	32	N. W. P	
	Madras	Max.	5	9	P.	18	W. C.	
		Min.	4	15	P.	36	W. C.	
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	28	P.	14	N. W. C.	
		Min.						
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	30	16	P.	19	N. W. P.	
		Min.	1	3	P.	22	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	2	...	P.	14	W. C.	
		Min.	...	35	P.	15	W. C.	
	Kurrachee	Max.						
		Min.						

CORONERS INQUEST.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, at Dadur on the eleventh instant on view of the body of a native woman about 42 years of age, named Janki. From the evidence produced it appears, that the deceased was subject to fits. That being a widow she resided with her two children along with her brother Baloo Herajee at Shivri. On Friday evening last she and her two children accompanied her brother to a wedding. For the last year she had been subject to periodical fits of insanity, and during her lunacy she would speak very much at random, but not run about. For the last ten days, she had been suffering from fever, and during that time she had three fits of insanity. The last fit was on Sunday night last, after she had recovered from it she went to bed and fell asleep. At six o'clock on the following morning her brother got up and missing the deceased, raised an alarm and went in search of her, when he observed the deceased's clothes lying near a well, and in consequence suspected that she must have drowned herself. The circumstance was immediately reported to the police, and the deceased was found in the well and taken out, but was quite dead. There was no suspicion against any person having acted unfairly towards the deceased.

Verdict, that the deceased, who had been subject to fits of insanity, committed suicide by drowning.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 11*th February* 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—*William Wall*, seaman of the ship *Africa*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty with the above ship.

Robert Bowie, master of the ship, stated that the prisoner was an articled seaman of his ship. On the 19th of January at about two o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was asked why he did not obey the second mate's order to go aloft and the mizen royal, he said that he was too heavy a man to do it. Witness ordered him to do it, he refused and gave him a good deal of abusive language. He did not do as he was ordered. Witness did not consider the prisoner to be too heavy a man, he could have stood at the mizen top halyard and done it. The ship was 1162 tons register, and was at that time going at two and a half knots, the wind very light and the water as smooth as a mill-pond.

Cross-examined by Prisoner.—The prisoner went up and came down again, and said that he could not do it, and challenged the witness out to fight.

The second mate was also examined and stated that he went up himself to let the prisoner see that there was no danger.

Thomas Brandson, carpenter to the ship,—stated that the mizen royal yard was strong enough to bear any man in the ship.

Cross-examined.—He thought it was quite strong enough to bear the prisoner, unless in a stiff breeze, it was a main-stay-sail yard formerly. Witness heard the prisoner say that he would not go and do it, he said so in an impertinent manner and used abusive language to the chief mate. He said "that he would not allow a ty'son of a——like the mate to put the irons on him," when he, the mate, was going to do so by the captain's orders. Witness considered that there would be no danger in the prisoner going to the mizen royal yard a run.

The prisoner in defence said that the yard arm was slight and that he did not like to trust himself on it.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour, and then to be sent on board.

ASSAULT BY A SEAMAN.—*John Leman*, a seamen of the ship *Africa*, was charged with assaulting William Webb, chief mate of the above ship. The complainant said that on the 19th of January last while the ship was on her passage to Bombay, the prisoner struck him two violent blows which knocked him down, and while down he was kicked by him on the head, by which he was cut at the back of the ear. This took place while witness was attempting to place a man in irons whom the captain had ordered to be put there.

The Captain corroborated the evidence of the complainant, adding that his neck was cut and his shirt collar covered with blood.

Prisoner in his defence, denied having struck the complainant. He admitted that he pushed him away when he saw him strike another man with the irons.

His Worship considered that the offence was proved against the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve weeks and to be kept to hard labour.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Causes for trial this day.

33. Judoonatajee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 12*th February*, 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Chintoba Sudaseweett, vs., *Purshotum Khundoosett*.

Mr. Judge appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of a right of way to which the plaintiff claimed to be entitled over a certain piece of land on the west and south of his house. The defendant had erected a tatta fence and prevented the sweepers from having access to the rear of the plaintiff's premises and thereby causing damages to the plaintiff to the amount of 500 rupees.

From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff claimed the right of way in question, and that it had been enjoyed by him for a number of years. Several witnesses were called by the plaintiff's attorney for the purpose of shewing that the right of way existed and that it had been used by the sweepers for the purpose of cleaning the back part of the premises. It was moreover asserted by one of the witnesses that the defendant had consented to compromise the case, but the compromise was not effected, in consequence of the defendant not being willing to have a paper drawn up securing the right of way to the plaintiff and to the payment of the costs incurred.

His Honor was of opinion that the plaintiff had not made out his case, and therefore must be nonsuited.

Nonsuited accordingly. Costs certified for the defendant.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We are sorry to hear that a young officer of the Poona Brigade is under arrest for breach of duty.—*Poona Observer, February* 14.

BENGAL.

A London letter received by the mail just arrived, states that after the medical amalgamation measure now in the hands of the government of India shall have been promulgated and carried out, and senior Surgeons of the late Company shall have been got rid of by its operation, a new medical warrant will be issued for the entire amalgamated medical service. This warrant will, it is said, supersede and nullify the Royal warrant of 1858, for the Royal medical service, and that of 1861, for the Indian medical service; and will completely amalgamate the two, abolishing all distinctions whatever, and, in fact, wiping out every trace of the late Company's medical services. This done, the new warrant will reform the present system of medical pay and allowances in existence in India, for service in which country separate rules and conditions will be laid down. In the first place, medical officers will, by the provisions of the new warrant, receive the pay and allowances of their rank; but neither the home military authorities, as we are informed by the letter above referred to, nor those in India, as we believe, have as yet come to a determination as to whether medical officers in India shall receive a staff allowance for their charges, or be paid a capitation allowance, or head-money as it is called. Both, however, they will not longer receive, as they do now for the medical charge of European regiments. It is intended that the coming warrant shall operate on and from the 1st of January next; and the opinion of those entitled to judge at home is, that it will, in the main, be fair and liberal; but as its main object is to obliterate all the distinctions now existing between the two medical services, it is obvious that it must damage some Indian interests.—*Englishman, February* 3.

Colonel H. F. Dunsford, C. B., of the 32nd N. I., just returned by the mail steamer which arrived on Saturday, from furlough to Europe, has been appointed by the government, to proceed immediately to Assam, in command of a detachment of his regiment from Barrackpore, and in the event of military operations against the turbulent tribes on the frontier being necessary, that officer will assume command of all the troops destined to act, and will conduct the hostilities. Colonel Dunsford is an able and distinguished officer, who has seen much severe and honorable service, and should it be necessary to have final recourse to active military operations against the offending tribes, there is no doubt that he will fully justify his selection by the government, and inflict such punishment on them in arms against the power as will convince them of the uselessness of opposition, and the inevitable necessity of submission and peaceful habits, if they would escape utter dispersion or annihilation.—*Id., Feb*, 4.

English Press.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

(*From the Home News, Jan.* 18.)

THE following is the text of the diplomatic correspondence between the British and Federal Governments on the Trent affair. The whole correspondence was published in the London Gazette of January 14; but through the American journals we were already in possession of the text of the first three despatches, and also the despatch in which Mr. Seward replies to the French minister:—

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

(Extract.)

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 30, 1861.

SIR,—Your confidential note of the 15th of November, not marked as a despatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for the Wednesday's mail.

No minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner.

We are impressed very favourably by Lord Palmerston's conversation with you. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and France. It would perish in 90 days if those hopes should cease. I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognising Powers.

I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse to such a war as I know this government is.

I am sure that this government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offence or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British Government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision.

I infer from Lord Palmerston's remarks that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer, and act with earnestness to that end. If so, we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments, and sympathies, a civilised and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since that conversation was held Captain Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British colonial steamer, and taken from her deck two insurgents who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have alluded.

Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us, here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here.

It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach importance to it—namely, that, in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this government.

Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it expedient.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS—THE DEMAND OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Foreign-office, Nov. 30, 1861.

MY LORD,—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached her Majesty's Government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal mail contract packet Trent, at sea, November 9," that the Trent left Havannah on the 7th inst. with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colours, was observed ahead. On nearing her, at a quarter past 1 p.m., she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the Trent and showed her colours, the American vessel Trent was approaching. The bows of the Trent, exploded discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and, compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, M'Farland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him.

The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only 200 yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States' naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorised, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

For the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honour to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, that government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation—namely,

The liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and, if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.—I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

To the Lord Lyons, K.C.B., &c.,

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

MY LORD,—Earl Russell's despatch of the 30th November, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:—That a letter of Commander Williams, dated royal mail contract boat Trent, at sea, November 9, states that that vessel left Havanah on the 7th of November with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. That on the 8th of November the United States' warsteamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, not showing colours, was observed ahead. That steamer, on being neared by the Trent, at 1-15 in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows and showed American colours. While the Trent was approaching slowly towards the San Jacinto, she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and, compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, M'Farland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him.

The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only 200 yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States' naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorised, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

For the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honour to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that her Majesty's Government trust that when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation—namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and, if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.—I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

To the Lord Lyons, K.C.B., &c.,

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

MY LORD,—Earl Russell's despatch of the 30th November, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:—That a letter of Commander Williams, dated royal mail contract boat Trent, at sea, November 9, states that that vessel left Havanah on the 7th of November with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. That on the 8th of November the United States' warsteamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, not showing colours, was observed ahead. That steamer, on being neared by the Trent, at 1-15 in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows and showed American colours. While the Trent was approaching slowly towards the San Jacinto, she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and, compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, M'Farland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him.

The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only 200 yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon. Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorised he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront on the national honour to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that her Majesty's Government trust that when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation—namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of this government.

The despatch has been submitted to the president.

The British Government has rightly conjectured, what it is my duty to state, that Captain Wilkes, in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question, acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction, or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it, on the part of this government. No directions had been given to him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or any other British vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the San Jacinto from her pivot gun when the Trent was approaching; but as the facts have been reported to this government, the shot was, nevertheless, intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the Trent as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal. So also we learn that the Trent was not approaching the San Jacinto when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the Trent was, or seemed to be, moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the San Jacinto.

We are informed also that the boarding officer (Lieut. Fairfax) did not board the Trent with a large armed guard, that he left his marines in his boat when he entered the Trent, that the shell was fired and the Trent brought to, and no resistance was out of the question.

The four persons before-named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A farther demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon. Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

The third question is whether Captain Wilkes exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner. If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth inquiry, namely—having found the suspected contraband of war on board the Trent, had Captain Wilkes a right to capture the same? Such a capture is the chief, if not the only recognised, object of the permitted visitation and search. The principle of the law is that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile purposes designed. The law is so very liberal in this respect that when contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the fifth question remains, namely—Did Captain Wilkes exercise the right of capturing the contraband in conformity with the laws of nations? It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin. What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized it on board of the neutral vessel?

The answer would be easily found if the question were, What shall you do with the contraband vessel? You must take or send her into a convenient port and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in Admiralty, which will try and decide the questions of belligerency, neutrality, contraband, and capture. So, again, you will promptly find the same answer if the question were, What is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband if it be property or things of material or pecuniary value? But the question here concerns the mode of proceedre in regard not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband, nor yet to the contraband things which worked the forefeiture of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb; yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger, or carrier from proceeding on his unlawful voyage and reaching the destined scene of his injurious service. But, on the other hand, the person captured may be innocent—that is, he may not be contraband.

He therefore has a right to a fair trial of the accusation against him. The neutral State that has taken him under its flag is bound to protect him if he is not contraband, and is therefore entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender if he is really contraband.

These are conflicting rights involving personal liberty, life, honour and duty. Here are conflicting national claims, involving welfare, safety, honour, and empire. They require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and the captured are equals; the neutrals and the belligerent Sate are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent it was suggested at an early day by this government that you should take the captured person into a convenient port and institute judicial proceedings there to try the controversy. But only Courts of Admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these courts have formulas to try only claims to contraband chattels, but none to try claims concerning contraband persons. The courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgment in favour or against the alleged contraband men.

It was replied, all this is true; but you can reach in these courts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one, by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men together with the suspected vessel into port, and try there the question whether the vessel is contraband. You can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the courts must then determine the vessel to be contraband.

If the men are not contraband the vessel will escape condemnation. Still is there no judgment for or against the captured persons. But it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men. This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental inferior private interests into the proper place of the main paramount public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety, or the existence of a nation depend on the accident of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation.

Moreover, when the judgment of the Prize-court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessels is rendered it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral upon the great question of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

And one may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practical, and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between Sovereign Powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous.

Similar equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system which exists in the greater portions of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can hardly ever be resolved by a court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost and the possessor has found it; and the title of real estate is disputed by real litigants under the most opposite claims.

It must be confessed, however, that while all aggrieved nations demand and all impartial ones concede the need of some form of judicial process in determining the characters of contraband persons, no form but the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice lies between that judicial remedy or no judicial remedy whatever.

If there be no judicial remedy, the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections are against such a course. The captor is armed, the neutral is unarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced, and perhaps violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued, and helpless.

The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral, or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity, or weakness of the State in whose behalf and by whose authority the capture was made.

Out of these disputes, reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow if the belligerent right of search were universally renounced and abolished for ever. But carry the case one step further.

What if the State that has made the capture unreasonably refuses to hear the complaint of the neutral or to redress it? In that case the very act of capture would be an act of war, of war begun without notice, and possibly entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically it is a question of choice between law, with its imperfections and delays, and war, with its evils and desolations.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and is, therefore, the common interest of nations, which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will become impossible—as by the shipwreck of the prize vessel, or other circumstances, which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons, and to dispose of them, if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied.

What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control and without his fault. Otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantage from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case, Captain Wilkes, after capturing the contraband persons and making prize of the Trent in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage.

He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred. If now the capture of the contraband persons and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded, not as two separable or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished or was abandoned.

Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it—namely, the custody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary, and, therefore, voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy.

On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Captain Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Captain Wilkes has presented to this government his reasons for releasing the Trent.

"I forbore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe.

"I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and

the Attorney-General, and believe it was in entire conformity with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; warlike equipment of a vessel was prohibited; the loading a vessel with arms and ammunition was not prohibited. But, in point of fact, a much greater amount of arms and ammunition had been sent to the Federal States, where there was no obstacle to the export or the import, than to the ports of the Confederate States, which were blockaded. Mr. Adams admitted this to be the fact, and said he had refrained from pressing a more rigorous compliance with the Foreign Enlistment Act for this reason.

I then stated to Mr. Adams the substance of the two despatches I had written to Lord Lyons on the subject of the Trent.

I told him that in a private letter I had directed Lord Lyons to talk the matter over with Mr. Seward two days before reading to him the despatch. Mr. Adams asked whether the direction to Lord Lyons to leave Washington in seven days was in the despatch to be read. I said it was not, and that in case Mr. Seward should ask what would be the consequences of a refusal on his part to comply with our conditions, Lord Lyons was to decline to answer that question, in order not to have the appearance of a threat. I said that I thought the explanation that the government had not authorised the seizure would stand in the place of an apology.

But the essential condition was, that Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell should be given up to Lord Lyons.

Mr. Adams said that if the matter was stated to Mr. Seward in the manner I had explained, he hoped for an amicable termination of the difference; he thought that if the government of the United States insisted on maintaining the act of Captain Wilkes, the United States would be abandoning their doctrine and adopting ours.

Mr. Adams asked me a further question, which he said I might decline to answer; it was whether, if Lord Lyons came away, a declaration of war would be the immediate consequence.

I told him nothing was decided on that point; we should wait for a reply from America, and then decide upon our course.

I stated to Mr. Adams the substance of M. Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier, as I had heard it from M. de Flahault.

Mr. Adams said that the French government had always been very consistent in their maintenance of the rights of neutrals. He added that he could not pay our Government the same compliment.

I said I would dispense with compliments if this matter could be amicably arranged.

We parted on very friendly terms.—I am, &c.

RUSSELL.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL, RECEIVED JANUARY 9.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1861.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have this morning received from Mr. Seward, in answer to your lordship's despatch of the 30th of last month, relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. M'Farland, and Mr. Eustis, from the British mail packet Trent.

The note contains a very long and very elaborate dissertation on the questions of international law involved in the case. I have not time, before the departure of the messenger, to weigh the arguments, or to estimate precisely the force of the expressions used. But as Mr. Seward admits that reparation is due to Great Britain, and consents to deliver the four prisoners to me, I consider that the demands of her Majesty's Government are so far substantially complied with, that it is my duty, in obedience to your lordship's commands, to report the facts to her Majesty's Government for their consideration, and to remain at my post to receive further orders. I have the honour to inclose a copy of the answer which I have addressed to Mr. Seward. I will not fail to send you a copy of the instructions which I may receive from her Majesty's Government, and which will enable me to make a reply to Mr. Seward's note, such as I have, LYONS.

THE EARL OF RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign-office, Jan. 11.

MY LORD,—In my despatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the Trent, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation, which her Majesty's Government expected to receive, should not be offered by Mr. Seward, to propose to that Minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation—namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the Trent, and their delivery to your lordship in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and, secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I received, yesterday, your despatch of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a note to you from Mr. Seward, which is in substance the answer to my despatch of the 30th of November.

Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us, her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. Seward's note, and the conduct it announces, complies substantially with the two proposals I have recited.

With regard to the first, viz., the liberation of the prisoners with a view to their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Captain Wilkes, or to any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

I find, further, that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States' government had alleged that although Captain Wilkes had no previous instructions for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the Trent on board his own vessel, to be afterwards carried into a port of the United States, the government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Captain Wilkes would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.

It gives her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favourable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his government.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th of Nov. I there objected, on the part of her Majesty's (government, to that which Captain Wilkes had done. Mr. Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Captain Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State; but it is necessary that I should say that her Majesty's Government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. And it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of international law which may, during the present contest or at some future time, be brought into question, that I should state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein those differences consist; I hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime, it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States' cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign-office, Jan. 11.

MY LORD.—Your conduct in the important matter of the Trent is entirely approved of by her Majesty. The discretion and good temper you have shown have contributed greatly to the success of our operations.

In order to give your lordship, by a public document, a proof that you have acted strictly according to the instructions you have received, I enclose an extract, annexed to this despatch, of a private letter I addressed to you on the 1st of December last.—I am, &c., RUSSELL.

(Enclosure.)

Extract of a private letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, Dec. 1, 1861.

The despatches that were agreed to at the Cabinet of yesterday morning, and which I have signed this morning, impose upon you a disagreeable task. My wish would be that, at your first interview with Mr. Seward, you should not take my despatch with you, but should prepare him for it, and ask him to settle with the President and the Cabinet what course they would propose.

The next time you should bring my despatch, and read it to him fully.

If he asks what will be the consequence of his refusing compliance, I think you should say that you wish to leave him and the President quite free to take their own course, and that you desire to abstain from anything like menace.

Advertisements.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the peeling, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

R. DAWSON & Co.

Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chintz Roses and Looks.
China Matting.
Tooth's Arrack Punch.
Teasdale and Palmer's Biscuits.
And the articles are too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., authorized by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

MILITARY UNIFORM, &c:

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimere for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

CIVILIANS' CLOTHING.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits ..... Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits ..... ,, 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from ..... ,, 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.

Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.
Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.
Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.
Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.
Black Italian Cloth; a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.
Drab Bik and Bro Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8.
Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.
REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.
Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.
Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.
Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.
Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.
A large assortment of rich Pugrees.
The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.
Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 3-8.

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wristz, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 30 per doz.
White and Colored Merino Socks.
Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand-knit.
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.
Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Strong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to resist wet.
Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.
Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Paten Leather do.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chints Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. all at reduced rates.

MEDAL RIBBONS.

Miniature Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Ochterlony," "Persian" "Mooltan and Guserat" "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."
Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."
Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Pork Pie") Hats.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort. White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of different patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accouirements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son HASSUM NANSEE deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozerattee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Pts.	Black Capsule ...	35
	,, 2 ..... Pts.	Blue ,, ...	30
	,, 3 ..... Pts.	,, ,, ...	16
	,, 4 ..... Pts.	Green ,, ...	22
	,, ... Pts.	,, ,, ...	12
	Médoc ..... Pts.	Red ,, ...	17
	,, ... Pts.	,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		32
	Black Seal		28
	,, ... Pts.		14
Port	Red Seal ..... Pts.		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal ...	32
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,, ...	30
	Pale	Brown ,, ...	25
Sherry	Light Golden	Green ,, ...	28
	Pale	Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale	White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old	Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
	,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sancel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles ...		42
	,, ... Pts.		21
	White	Bottles ...	42
	,, ... Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,, ,, ... Pts.			21
Cherry Brandy			30
,, ... Pts.			15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

BURTON BREWERY COMPANY'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, just landed ex "*Redan*," in good order and condition. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BURTON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE and SUSSEX WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 40 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT, *ex Janet Willie*, from London, of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ... ... Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green ,, ... ,, 24 ,,
Red ,, ... ,, 28 ,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

			per doz.
SHERRY—	Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
	Pale	Qts.	,, 25 to 28
	Do.	Qts.	,, 24
	Golden	Qts.	,, 24 to 26
PORT—	1st quality	Qts.	,, 28
	Do.	Pts.	,, 15
	2nd quality	Qts.	,, 24
	Do.	Pts.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—	1st quality	Qts.	,, 40
	Do.	Pts.	,, 20
	2nd quality	Qts.	,, 36
	Do.	Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—	Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
	Do.	Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—	Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
	Do.	Pts.	,, 20
CLARET—	Margaux	Qts.	,, 32
	Leoville	Qts.	,, 26
	La Rose	Qts.	,, 24
	Medoc	Qts.	,, 18
	Do.	Pts.	,, 12
BRANDY—	1st quality. Pale	Qts.	,, 28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's		Qts.	,, 20
GIN, Coates & Cremble's		Qts.	,, 20
WHISKEY, (Scotch)		Qts.	,, 24
BEER—	English bottled	Qts.	,, 6-8
	Do. do.	Pts.	,, 4-4
PORTER		Qts.	,, 6 8
Ditto.		Pts.	,, 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & RNYEAU.			,, 40

STRANACK & Co.
10, Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

				Rs.
SHERRIES—	Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
	Bronze do. } White do. } Brown do. }	Good Dinner Wines ...	,,	,, 24
	Yellow do. }	... ...	,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old			,,	,, 42
PORT—	Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	,, 28
	Do. Do.		Pints	,, 15
	Red Seal		Quarts	,, 24
	Do. Do.		Pints	,, 13
CLARET—	Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
	Leoville		,,	,, 28
	St. Julien		,,	,, 22
	Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—	Superior quality ... A. DePaul		Quarts	,, 40
	Do. ... A. DePaul		Pints	,, 21
	Do. ... J. C. Mercier ...		Quarts	,, 36
	Do. ... do.		Pints	,, 19
HOCK—	Sparkling and Still }	Deinhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine ... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.			,,	,, 18
CURACOA			,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO			,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY			,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—	Absolute Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
	do. ... Julien Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
	Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
	Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London			
	Do. ... Hollands in cases		,,	,,
	WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

					Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, No. 1 Yellow Seal					Rs. 29
Do. Do. No. 2 Black ,, ...					22
Amontillado. Red ,, ...					32
Port Black ,, ...					28
Do. Pints ,, ...					15
Claret No. 1 Red ,, ...					35
Do. No. 2 Yellow ,, ...					30
Do. No. 3 Blue ,, ...					20
Champagne, 1st quality					42
Do. Pints ,, ...				per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality					36
Moselle, still					30
Do. Sparkling					40
Hock Sparkling					40
Rhenish					20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality					36
Do. Do. 2nd quality					30
Gin, Old Tom...					18
Geneva, ...					15 Flasks 23
Curacoa, 1st quality...					42
Noyau, 1st quality...					42
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality					50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality					36
Do. Pints, 1st quality					18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

General Mess on the Strangers' Ground, Esplanade Tent, No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.

19th November 1861.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER WATCHES, of every description and price.

CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES.

Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Bracelets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

ROSSELET & Co.,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, from Geneva, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on the first Floor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received from London per ships *Victoria, Cleadon* and *Duke of Wellington*, and are now on sale, the following articles, viz.

Best York Hams in Canvas, Berkley and Pine Cheeses in Bladders, Preserved Cheddar and Somerset Cheeses in Tins; Wiltshire Bacon in Tins; Bologna and Oxford Sausages; Yorkshire Game and Pork pies, Smoked Yarmouth Bloaters in Tin; Milton Oysters, and Preserved Mushrooms; Macaroni and Virmicelli, Coward's Jams and Jellies in Patent Jars, Gillon's Jams and Jellies in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Orange and Lemon Peels, and Bonbons, Cassques, Tapioca; Tart Fruits of sorts; Durham Mustard, Biscuits of sorts, Muscatel Raisins, Dry Herbs and Celery seeds, Allsopp's, Bass's and Tennant's Quart and Pint Ale, Dunbar's Quart Porter, Champagne and Moselle in Quarts and Pints, and Trichinopoly Cheroots.

24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th February 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch. 9 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

HERBERT & Co.

HAVE received by the mail steamer, a large assortment of Photographic Portraits of the *Carte-de-visite* size, with a splendid assortment of Albums, plain and richly illuminated, of all sizes, from Rs. 10 to 50 each.

Princess Mary of Cambridge,—The four Napoleons,—Emperor of Austria,—Empress of Austria,—King of Portugal,—Lady Palmerston,—Garibaldi,—Count Cavour,—Sir William Gomm,—Lord Haris,—Sir Henry Lawrence,—Sir Hope Grant,—Rajah Brook,—Lord Palmerston,—Lo d Stanley,—Earl Russell,—Earl Derby,—Lord Brougham,—Duke of Newcastle,—Duke of Manchester,—Lo d Cambridge,—Lord Dundonald, General,—Sir Robert Peel,—Sir Benjamin Disraeli,—R. Cobden, &c. &c.

Mrs. Chas. Mathews,—Rosina Wright.—Grisi,—Louisa Pyne,—Miss Poole,—Miss Heathe,—Mdlle. Patti,—Arabell a Goddard,—Mdlle. Ludies and Gentlemen are kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Coloured French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Muslin Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de soi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Crape Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de soi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe, & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanciennes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Valenciennes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.